

THE Organized FARMER

G-35

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GO TO GOLD EYE LAKE - AUGUST 12, 1961

9:00 a.m. Attend the closing sessions of the first Gold Eye Lake citizenship camp.

2:00 p.m. Participate in the dedication—by Clover Bar F.U.A. Local—of a dormitory cabin in honor of the Pioneers of Organized Agriculture.

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GENERAL SCIENCES

August, 1961



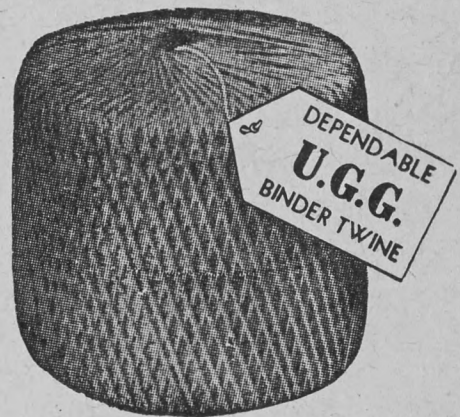
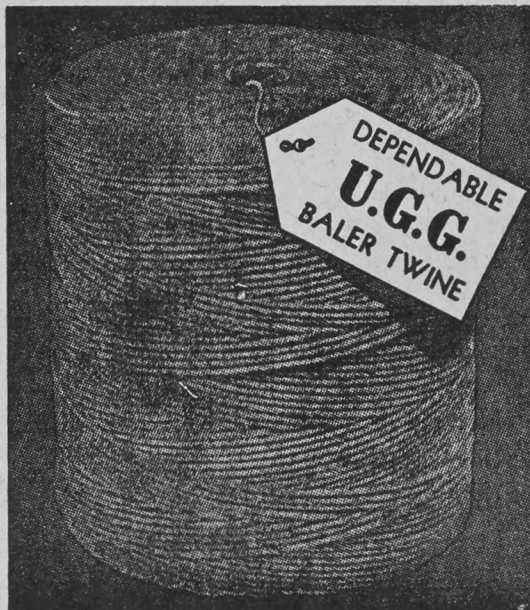
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The Organized Farmer

EDITOR _____ ED. NELSON

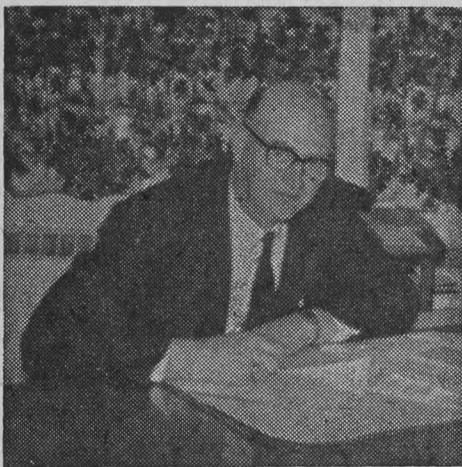
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Vol. XX August, 1961 No. 8



President's Report

Fred A. Shannon, Professor of History, University of Illinois, in his history of American Farmers' Movements had this to say, quote, "After the Civil War, Commercialized agriculture having swept the country, the farmers found themselves victims of their own individualism." Later he added, quote, "The alleviation of the lot of the landholder came at the expense of the elimination of a vast number of small farmers. The Farm Bureau's theory may yet prevail. Agriculture may become just another big business, and farming as a way of life will be no more. It may be, as expounded by a prophet of calamity in 1933, that, "The Farmer is Doomed," at least the small farmer. But when the family-sized farm is gone and factory methods of production replace it, something vital to the American scene will also be lost." End of quote.

Canadians will say "Amen" to the last paragraph. But, do we want to do anything about it? I am slightly puzzled. I have just completed about 3,000 miles of driving through Alberta, attending 14 district conventions. I saw little evidence of any real concern for

the ills of Agriculture. Perhaps this is as it should be. Perhaps there are no ills, other than one of the worst droughts to ever hit the West, or the biggest and hungriest grasshoppers ever raised, some areas with as bad a tent caterpillar invasion as I have seen, higher prices on machinery and other equipment than we have ever had and still going up, cattle prices going down, hogs balancing betwixt and between, eggs and poultry near the bottom, grain prices still at world prices with some evidence of individual farmers beginning to hold each other up for some real profit making prices, hay becoming a scare commodity and going to the few that still have money to put into it. No, Agriculture hasn't any ills to speak of.

Let us review some of the resolutions. No one could suggest any solution to the drought except pray for rain. One or two members and one resolution thought we would be entitled to another acreage payment. One resolution asked the Provincial Government to spray poison on the grasshoppers in the pasture lands, nothing for the caterpillars. Everyone complained about the high cost of machinery, drugs, etc. One resolution asking for an investigation into each. One farmer enquired about a floor price for cattle and one resolution asked for 27 cent support for first one hundred hogs. I can recall nothing for eggs and poultry. There was at least one resolution from every district ranging from strong protest against any relaxing of Wheat Board regulations to a mild acceptance of some change. One district talked about passing a resolution sympathizing with those districts hardest hit by the drought and offering assistance. This came the nearest to a public manifestation of action to offer to meet a situation by common effort.

Do I hear someone saying, "The guy has gone crazy with the heat?" Perhaps he always was crazy.

Well I ask you, do you have an answer to my problem? I am interested in the economic and social welfare of all farmers as well as all people. I analyze the economic problem of farmers as one of unrestricted competition among farmers trying to live with tight controls arrayed against them with none of economics that should accrue to those controls. I have suggested as the only remedy, absolute control of our product in the market place and consolidating of our purchasing power to joint purchases of our needs, fully believing this is the only way we can reduce the spread between what we get and what we pay.

So we get one resolution for an investigation into the possibility of setting up one farmer-owned packing plant. Does this show a spark of seriousness? Farmers have paid for every plant operation today, at least five times over. We could have owned all of them. The saving accruing to each of us would not have been large but the real significance would have been in the price for our product. I am certain we could have put another cent per pound into the hands of farmers. Just multiply this by the number of pounds of meat you have sold on the farm. Yes, we could have given up an element of social freedom.

We have built and presently own 70% of all grain handling facilities. This has saved every farmer many dollars since they were built. The Wheat Board has kept farmers in business and the quota has spread the available market so all have shared.

Government policy was slow in recognizing the right of a two price system applied to grain but persistent effort on our part has at least brought recognition of its justice. Meanwhile we gave up a few more social freedoms and it now seems that what was a glut on the market is not a surplus after all. With a little more attention to marketing we could have had 20% more income.

Conversely, we have paid for a very large portion of the manufacturing and distribution facilities we need to keep our farms in operation. We neither own or control more than 98% of these facilities. I have advocated channelling our efforts into co-operative control of these things. There is definite proof that, if we would give up some of our so-called freedom of choice and service, we could have saved 30% of all the money spent on our requirements. By using our own insurance services we could have had money now to finance any kind of enterprise or service we required without putting in another dollar.

These are some of the reasons why I am not as receptive as I might be to requests for investigations and blaming of this one that other enterprise. This is why I am reluctant to ask

COVER

Aileen Greschner of North Star, Junior F.U.A. Queen, in the Edmonton Exhibition Parade.

This float won third prize in Edmonton.

The car was supplied by Healy Motors, Bill Harper driving.

government for aid other than that designed to give the farmer the same advantage as any other person in Canada. After all we live in a free society and we like to continue to live free. We have the means and we have the knowhow to provide better for ourselves. I was disappointed when I saw so little evidence in the districts of any real requests to move in this kind of effort. I am also a little concerned with the apathy towards world affairs. I wonder if we can't start a real campaign this fall, in every local, to revitalize ourselves. Please remember we can only move as people move. When I get letters from people saying they don't want to give some imaginary services for co-operation, it only means they are not prepared to do anything or sacrifice anything to make economic gain possible. When I get letters from people saying they will have nothing to do with marketing schemes or co-operatives because they represent socialism or communism, it must mean they want no change. Is this the way we really feel? Are we that reactionary? Or are we just numb?

I have given a rather gloomy picture in these reports. I have done so with a purpose. It is only when we make a realistic appraisal of ourselves that we can hope to achieve something better.

The Farmer With A Hundred Hired Men

One day a farmer said to his hired man, "Take the small truck and go to town and get a couple of sacks of feed. I don't know for sure what the price is right now but here's ten dollars to cover the cost and you can bring back the change." So the hired man went to town and bought a couple of sacks of feed and drove back out to the farm. At supper time he said to the farmer, "I got the feed alright. It just came to nine dollars so here is the dollar left over."

We think this is about the simplest example of a co-operative one could ask for. The only difference is that in his co-operative the farmer is more likely to have a hundred hired men and more equipment than a small truck. But essentially the same idea is there. The hired men buy the farm supplies and gas and oil and groceries for the farmer who pays an amount for these things which is usually the going price.

I hope I can lay down some realistic thoughts next month that could point the way to something better. It won't be a something for nothing idea. It will be stark realism.

After all the expenses are figured, the farmer gets back the difference between what he paid and the total cost of the merchandise. This difference is called a patronage dividend or refund and is actually the farmer's own money being returned to him. In the case of the hired man and the feed, he was able to let the farmer know right away what was the actual cost of the feed and could give him back the difference. In a co-operative it is necessary to wait till the end of the year to figure the actual cost and learn how much the farmer should get back. But it still is the farmer's own money that comes back to him.

Every once in awhile there is a campaign launched in which it is claimed co-ops should pay income tax on refunds to members. These people consistently refuse to concede that patronage dividends are a return to the farmer of what is his and he shouldn't pay taxes on his own money. Recently there has been such an outbreak by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in which a number of the old familiar arguments are introduced. In some respects this Commerce have an Agricultural section is surprising because many Chamber of and should have some appreciation of farmers' problems and knowledge of how co-operatives function.

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Former U.G.G. President J. E. Brownlee Dies

John E. Brownlee, who until his retirement in June was President and General Manager of United Grain Grower Limited, and a former Premier of Alberta, died at his home in Calgary July 15th. He was 76 years old. Survivors include his widow, Florence, at home; two sons, John and Alan, of Edmonton and a sister, Mrs. C. A. Smith of Courtright, Ontario.

Mr. Brownlee became Premier of Alberta in 1925 and was re-elected at the general election of 1926 and again in the election which followed. He was born at Port Ryerse, Ontario, August 27th, 1884. He was educated at Sarnia, Ontario, and at the University of Toronto. While still a student he made a trip to Western Canada selling books to finance his education. On graduation from the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Arts degree he came

west to Calgary to article with the law firm of Loughheed, Bennett and Company and later with the firm of Muir, Jepson and Adams of Calgary.

Mr. Brownlee was admitted to the Alberta Bar in 1912 and his association with the farm movement dates from that year when he became counsel for United Grain Growers. Part from the time he devoted to public service he continued as legal advisor for United Grain Growers until 1942 when he became a member of the Board of Directors and First Vice-President of the Company. In 1948 he was elected President and appointed General Manager. Since then he led the U.G.G. through the most prosperous period of its history.

He was recognized as one of the country's foremost agriculturists and his views were invariably sought by Provincial Governments and the Government at Ottawa. He was always a prominent figure at national and international agricultural meetings and on more than one occasion served as special advisor to the Canadian Government.

One of his greatest achievements while Premier was the sale in 1929 of the Alberta Great Waterways Railroad and the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway to the C.P.R. and C.N.R. The two lines, always a

liability to the Province, were amalgamated into the Northern Railway and operated jointly by the C.N.R. and the C.P.R.

On his return from Ottawa after the railway agreement he was greeted by some 2,000 citizens in a rousing welcome featured by fireworks, bonfires, speeches and the Edmonton Newsboys Band.

It has been said by one of his colleagues that "he was truly a great man, a statesman". He was a prodigious worker and set an example to his associates which was hard to emulate. His passing will be a great loss, not only to United Grain Growers but to the farm movement of Western Canada as a whole.

Funeral services for Mr. Brownlee were held at Knox United Church, Calgary, July 18th following which interment and burial services were conducted at the Evergreen Memorial Gardens, Edmonton.

Honorary pallbearers included Company officials, and prominent business associates from all across Canada.

Active pallbearers represented various divisions of the U.G.G. including two country elevator agents, Walter Reed of Olds and Norman McLean of Bickleigh, Saskatchewan.

The Annual Meeting of Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited was held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on July 6th and 7th.

Delegates were informed that for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1961 their association handled the following:

Cattle and Calves	175,745
Hogs	440,238
Sheep and Lambs	17,530
Gross value	\$42,227,332.00
Gross revenue	\$351,181.00
Savings allocated to members	\$50,766.00

Savings are allocated to Co-operative Associations and to members-at-large each year. Currently they are paid out on the revolving door plan, four years after being earned. Savings for year ending May 31, 1956 in the amount of \$52,507 were paid to members during the year ending May 31, 1961.

Volume reduces costs and conversely increases savings.

Livestock producers and feeders can strengthen their marketing position and reduce marketing costs through increased and loyal support of their co-operative marketing Associations.



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Sportsmen Welcome Establishment of Wildlife Crop Damage Insurance

"The F.U.A. has constantly, by resolution and direct representation kept the Provincial Government aware of the need for insurance against damage by wild game. The last session of the legislature passed a bill making game damage insurance available through the Government Hail Insurance Board. Whether or not it is suitable for our purpose remains to be seen. We are glad to publish the following statement by Mr. Gordon J. Cummings, President of Alberta Fish and Game Association.

Farmers should note that the deadline for such insurance is July 31."

* * *

The Alberta Fish and Game Association which has ninety-three local or member associations throughout Alberta, with a membership in excess of 15,000 congratulates the Government in establishing the present Wildlife Crop Insurance Plan now offered to Alberta farmers for the first time.

Under this plan, Alberta resident hunters of Bird Game and Big Game will pay an additional dollar for their licenses in 1961 and thereafter, which money will be put into a Wildlife Damage Insurance Fund, administered

by the Government. This money will be used to pay all crop damage claims on crops insured by farmers. This means therefore that sportsmen will contribute the entire cost of these loss claims. In 1960, over 100,000 hunters bought Bird Game Licenses and 60,000 bought Big Game Licenses, so that if a similar number buy licenses in 1961, \$160,000. will be collected and put into the Wildlife Damage Fund to be used as a reserve to pay claims.

At our annual conventions held in 1959 and again in 1960 attended by delegates from all over Alberta, resolutions were passed requesting the government to establish at the earliest possible time an adequate wildlife crop damage insurance to protect farmers from depredations by wildlife, the loss to be paid by a surcharge on Hunting licenses. Our association has therefore been working with the government to this end and we believe it will be a definite step forward in the bettering of relations between the hunter and the landowner.

After all, our wildlife in Alberta is the property of the Crown, it is owned by all of us and it has a value far beyond any mere monetary value. Our governments, federal and provincial, Ducks Unlimited, fish and game associations and other interested groups are spending a great deal of time, effort

and money to increase and improve our wildlife population in order that more and more Albertans may enjoy hunting. But there are years when delayed harvests due to bad weather leaves crops lying in the fields and serious crop losses from wildlife are suffered by farmers who can ill afford them. It seems right to us that sportsmen who have enjoyed hunting over these fields should feel that they would like to help to give them some protection. We do not believe a good sportsman will begrudge paying an extra dollar on his license to give this needed help. We believe it is a very practical way to show some appreciation for the privilege of hunting on private land.

Thank you for the opportunity of putting our Association on record with your members.

Sincerely,
 Gordon J. Cummings
 President.

The Red Deer Lake F.W.U.A. Local No. 1216 (Calgary) are planning to collect warm, used clothing for the Unitarian Services. There will never be too many clothes sent to the Unitarian Services because unfortunately there are far too many people without substantial clothing in this world and an organization such as this deserves all the help it can get.



ALBERTA'S RADIATOR HEADQUARTERS

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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

MORE BUGS

Close watch has been kept at Lethbridge on a tiny eelworm that has appeared spasmodically in the alfalfa plots of the Research Station there. Its length is from one-eighth to one-quarter inch. It was first noticed in 1950, was present in 1951 and 1952, then disappeared until 1958. Since then it has persisted and its presence has been noted in several alfalfa fields of the area.

It is the alfalfa stem nematode. If its numbers increase consistently, it could cause considerable damage by stunting the plants and reducing yield. The irrigated areas particularly could become infested because of spread by water of plant debris carrying nematode.

Control measures are available in the form of crop rotations and deep plowing to bury the debris, but the Lethbridge scientists are already preparing for more effective control. Work has now begun on a nematode resistant and bacterial wilt resistant alfalfa. Conducting the breeding program is Dr. M. R. Hanna of the Forage Crops Section.

The nematode research, however, rests with Plant Pathologist Dr. E. J. Hawn, who will be glad to hear from any southern Alberta alfalfa grower who suspects presence of the pest. The symptoms are fairly well defined. Bare patches appear in the field, particularly in the spring when the alfalfa is growing quickly. Infested plants are stunted. The buds don't have the normal elongation and one bud is piled on another. The crown buds and bases of the stems become swollen and rough or blistered, and later turn brown.

The threat is not immediate, since this eelworm has not been found in numbers sufficiently large to warrant alarm. It does, however, offer a potential threat, and for that reason the scientists are studying it closely.

—Science And The Land

Tractor Care in Heat and Drought

This year's record heat and drought, disastrous to prairie crops, can also play havoc with tractor engines.

Before undertaking any major repairs to correct overheating, engineers at Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada Ltd. advise a thorough check of these points:

- (1) All drive belts should be properly tensioned.
- (2) Radiator cap must release pressure at specific pounds per square inch.
- (3) Engine idle speeds must be set to proper specifications.
- (4) Radiator and hoses must be leak-free.
- (5) Check that water flow. When engine reaches normal temperature, carefully remove the radiator cap and look at the coolant in the radiator. If you can't see the water circulating when the engine is slightly accelerated, check

the thermostats for proper operation. (6) Check the tightness of the pulley hub on the water pump and the water pump gasket.

One more hazard—dust can ruin your engine unless your air cleaner is working efficiently. Champion engineers recommend servicing the air cleaner oil cup daily, cleaning the centre pipe monthly, and removing and cleaning the entire filter at least once a year.

A dust-clogged filter cuts down on the flow of air entering the carburetor, resulting in an overly-rich mixture in the combustion chamber. This may cause excessive carbon build-up, fouled spark plugs, gum deposits, oil dilution, sludge and loss of power.

Even more important is the fact that as the filter becomes clogged, small particles of dust and dirt enter the carburetor and mix with the lubricating oil to form an effective grinding compound. It's as good as rubbing your cylinder walls, rings and valves with sandpaper. The result is excessive wear and shorter engine life.

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OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Editor:

In response to Mr. Lee's letter in the June issue, I would like to quote from an editorial in the Chicago Daily Calumet of May 16, 1961.

"... The wildest and most perilous gap facing the nations is this gap between the principles we proclaim and the way we live. We have taken on the universe around us with imagination, determination and success. Now we must take on the universe **within** us. We need the know-how to mass produce the new type of man.

"Dr. Frank Buchman, through the ideology of Moral Re-Armament, has

done the spade work in this century for this breakthrough in the human spirit. Moral Re-Armament rearms men with a selfless passion to build a world governed, not by hate, not by self-interest, but by the absolute standards of Honesty, Purity, Unselfishness, and Love.

"To break out from the sterility of cold war into the abundance of peace, Washington and the Free World must plan to win the mind of Moscow and Peking. For this statesmanship American and her allies need the freedom to live up to their ideals. They need the moral strength of a superior ideology.

"Men can be changed, and when men change, the politically impossible becomes possible. The nations can be delivered from class war, race war and cold war. The peoples of the world are beginning to demand that the standards of Moral Re-Armament be given top priority at Government levels. The leaders of the world who avail themselves of this superior ideology will be the ones who will re-direct the nations now travelling the downward road to atomic war."

Further information can be obtained by writing Moral Re-Armament, 749 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Keith Newman, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Gentlemen:

On page five (5) of the June issue of the Organized Farmer there appeared an article, "More Free Advice". The writer referred to himself as "We" and as it was printed without a signature it seems to reflect the opinion of the editor of the Organized Farmer or of someone of the staff.

I, as a member of the F.U.A. feel that some of the remarks made in this writing were false and very slanderous. The writer prides himself in belonging to a democratic farm organization, and I feel that I should exercise my democratic right to disagree and that I should write this short note.

Mr. Nelson does not speak for all the farmers of Alberta and furthermore just because he is re-elected by acclamation does not mean that all the members of the F.U.A. agree with Mr. Nelson or with the general policy of the F.U.A. Mr. Nelson certainly does have socialistic leanings and the editor of the Farm and Ranch Review seemed to have hit the nail on the head, and the impact was just a little too hard for our editor to take.

As for upholding Denmark and Sweden as examples of political and social stability, the writer in the Organized Farmer is either uninformed

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or completely misinformed. Sweden has the highest juvenile delinquency rate in Europe, less than 5% of the citizens claim any church affiliation, and the dependency on the government is both demoralizing and degenerating. Some few weeks ago I participated in a F.W.U.A. sponsored meeting entitled, "The Good Community". Emphasis was placed on being a good citizen and a good citizen was to show initiative, personal courage, and strength, as opposed to pink socialistic ideals to cover for lazy mindedness and governmental control. Granted, this control would give us a measure of guaranteed security, but so has the Russian peasant a measure of security.

The policy of our union has been a continual negative approach. Our leaders are in favour of public ownership of utilities, or they petition the Provincial Government for assistance in muskrat control, or we want to help with our privy problem, or some big bad business man is going to rob all the farm widows in the dead of night. It is no wonder that the last "March on Ottawa" was sent home like a whipped pup. Our financial problem can be best solved by only one means and that is increased prices for the products we sell. When we can approach the Canadian people with a sane and reasonable way to increase the standard of living on the Canadian farm we will have served our members well.

Yours truly,

Ivor Oberholtzer

* * *

EDITORS NOTE . . .

The Swedish Vice-Consul at Edmonton has provided us with the following information. Every Swede is born into the Swedish State Church and remains a member unless he decides to with-

draw by formal notification. Less than half of 1% have left the Church. About 5% of Swedes belong to other Churches.

Practically all children are christened. Church broadcasts are very popular—both radio and TV. One thousand five hundred and forty-one Swedish Missions serve 300,000 members throughout Asia, Africa and South America.

With regard to juvenile delinquency, we are aware that a recent TV program indicated that the Swedes are concerned over the present unrest among young people, which, in the minds of some, is attributed to economic security and lack of a responsible place in society. This same condition exists in North America but this does not make these young people juvenile delinquents. It merely points up the problem which is faced by Canada, U.S. and Sweden—that of directing the energies of our youth toward a serious acceptance of their responsibility in our society.

Juvenile delinquency figures supplied by the Swedish Consulate show that juveniles between 15 and 17 years of age placed on probation in 1958 numbered 98; between the ages of 18 and 20, they numbered 1,299.

First offenders in prison between ages 15-17 numbered 22; between 18-22 there were 225. Repeaters—1st time 73; second time 17. This is out of a total population of nearly 7½ million.

In Alberta in 1960, 1,427 boys and girls below the age of 16 appeared before juvenile courts. Of these 57 boys and 39 girls were sent to detention homes.

Alberta's population is 1/6 of Sweden. The figures are not exactly comparable, but they do indicate that Sweden has a much lower juvenile delinquency rate than Alberta.

Dear Editor:

Regarding Mr. Lee's letter in the June issue, "The Accusations Charged Against Moral Re-Armament", fervent though they be, are not supported by fact.

To give the facts on one of the points raised by Mr. Lee, I refer to a Nazi Gestapo report 'Die Oxfordgruppenbewegung', compiled in 1942. This Nazi document first disclosed in an Associated Press despatch and printed in The Times, December 29, 1945, denounces Dr. Buchman and those associated with him—"Uncompromisingly taking up a frontal position against Nazism" in that "they encourage their members to place themselves fully beneath the Christian Cross and to oppose the cross of the swastika with the Cross of Christ."

Rather than refute Mr. Lee's other equally erroneous statements; I suggest readers learn for themselves about ideology of Moral Re-Armament.

Bill Bocock,

Volmer, Alberta



THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR F.U.A. RADIO BROADCAST

on the air

Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS
OF THE
FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS



CKSA — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

CFCW — CAMROSE

Dial 790 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

CHEC — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

CKYL — PEACE RIVER

Radio 63 — 7:30 p.m.

SERVING THE ENTIRE PEACE COUNTRY

CJDC — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

CHFA — EDMONTON

En François

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl."

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

CKRD — RED DEER

Dial 850 — 6:20 a.m.

Farm programs publicized free of charge

June 21 — If the Canadian Government will do everything possible to increase two-way trade with Japan, that country will be our biggest wheat customer by 1970. She has over 90 million people — almost twice as many as the British Isles, and she is rapidly developing a high standard of living. The market for our wheat is there. It is up to Canada to go after it.

June 22 — Canadian consumers are loaded down with so-called services of this sort — most of which they never asked for and never wanted, and all of which add to the cost of nearly everything we buy — from useless chrome on our cars to useless cellophane on little packages of soda biscuits.

June 27 — We said a moment ago that many businesses try to hide these credit costs, particularly the cost of borrowing money. Just recently a Canadian senator introduced a bill into the senate which would have compelled finance companies to tell customers exactly what they are paying when they borrow from these companies. The bill was defeated, and we have no doubt that a lot of pressure was brought about to make sure that this happened. Why? Borrowing money from a finance company is, as far as we know, a perfectly legitimate business. Why should the customer not be told what he pays for this service? Why all the secrecy? Is someone ashamed of something?

June 28 — It is encouraging to see farmers getting together more and more in order to solve their problems by their own efforts. We may pride ourselves that we are an independent people but this is not strictly true. No man can be independent and survive in this complicated world. We must work together. Some day Canadian farmers, like Canadian labouring people, Canadian professional people and Canadian business men, will be fully organized and so able to properly look after their interests. Every little step along this road needs to be encouraged.

BILL HARPER — Commentator

Livestock and Poultry Main Income Sources

The sale of livestock and livestock products including poultry products, accounted for nearly 60% of the total farm cash income during 1960. Although this was a little lower than in 1959, it amounted to the substantial sum of over 1½ billion dollars. Total farm cash income from all sources was over 2¾ billion dollars.

Farm Cash Income, 1960

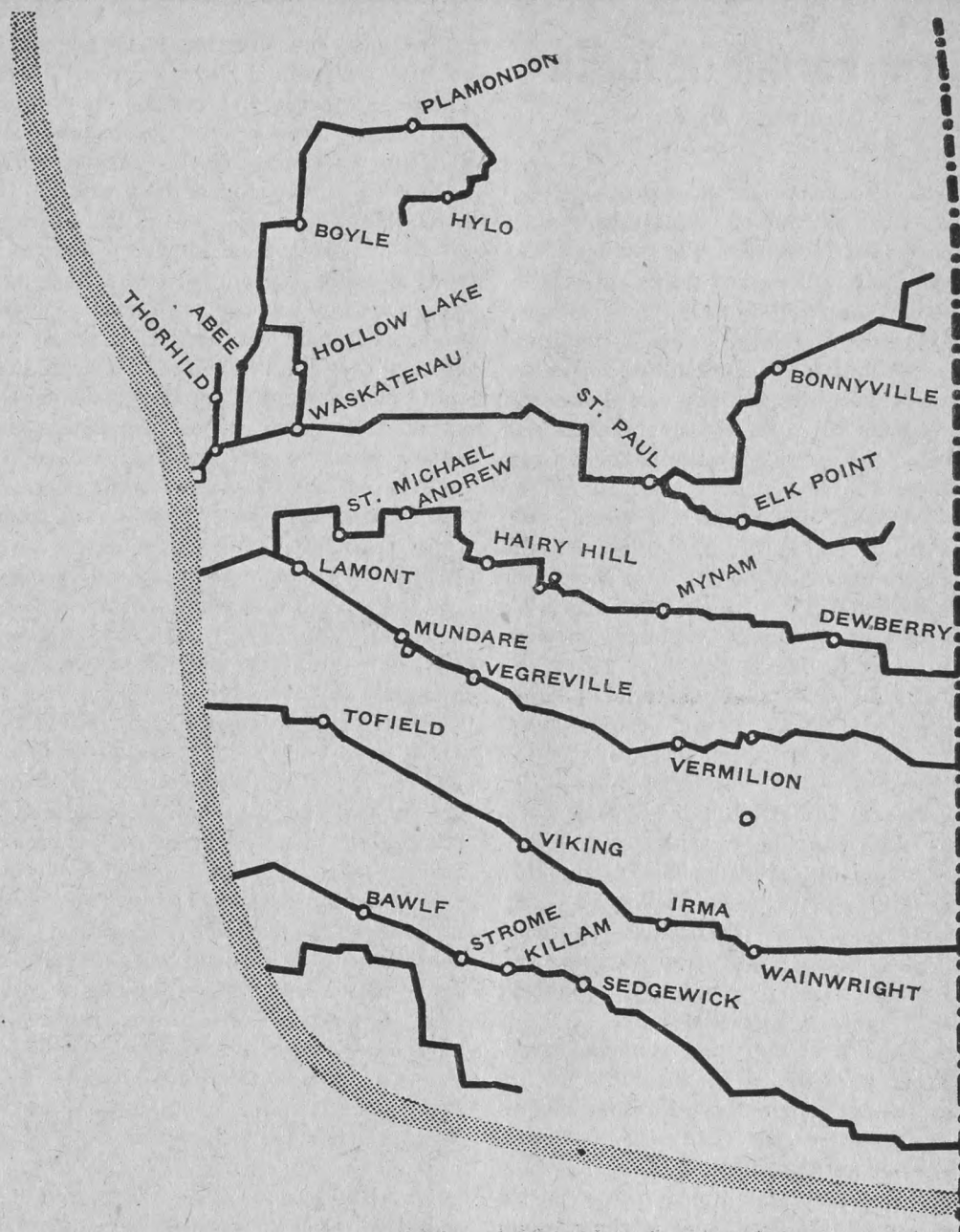
	\$ Mill.	%
Cattle and Calves	561.4	19.6
Hogs	287.5	10.1
Sheep and Lambs	11.2	.4
Total, meat animals	860.1	30.1
Dairy products	518.9	18.1
Poultry and eggs	271.9	9.5
Other l.s. products	30.6	1.1
Total, l.s. products	821.4	28.7
Total, l.s. and l.s.p.	1,681.5	58.8
Wheat	513.7	18.0
Coarse grains	170.4	6.0
Fruits and vegetables	184.0	6.4
Special crops	188.4	6.5
Forest and maple products	40.2	1.4
Deficiency payments	4.8	.2
Supp. govt. payments	77.2	2.7
Total, cash income	2,860.2	100.0

Livestock sales added up to 860 million dollars and accounted for 30% of total farm cash income. Returns from the sale of hogs were reduced from 1959 by 17%, due almost entirely to a sizeable drop in marketings. Returns from the sale of cattle rose slightly, about 2%, while sheep and lambs rose about 6%.

Farmers' returns from the sale of livestock and livestock products were down in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Alberta; in Alberta returns were practically unchanged whereas in Nova Scotia they increased by just 2%. The declines recorded for the other provinces ranged all the way from less than 1% in British Columbia to nearly 13% in Saskatchewan.

Proportion of Income from Livestock, 1960

Prov.	Income from L.S. & Poultry \$ mil.	%	Total Farm Cash Income \$ mil.
P. E. I.	15.0	51.4	29.2
N. S.	35.0	81.0	43.2
N. B.	25.9	54.4	47.6
Que.	347.5	83.8	414.6
Ont.	620.6	70.8	877.1
Man.	111.8	48.0	232.8
Sask.	157.1	26.7	588.3
Alta.	281.5	56.3	499.9
B. C.	87.1	68.3	127.5
Canada	1,681.5	58.8	2,860.2



CO-OPS IN NORTH EASTERN ALBERTA FORM EDUCATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE

Thirty Co-operative Associations in north eastern Alberta, bordered by Sedgewick, Bawlf, Tofield, Lamont, Thorhild and Plamondon have formed an educational co-operative. The purpose of this federation is planning in organization, extension, communications, education and public relations.

The delegates chosen by the member co-operatives are meeting in Vegreville on July 20th to set up by-laws, to elect a provisional board of directors and to study a plan of education suitable to the district.

Mr. Harold Webber, supervisor of the Co-operative Activities Branch of the Alberta Government will assist in matters of legal importance, charter application, and by-law registration.

The federation will employ staff qualified to conduct an educational program.

This is the first of four districts that are expected to adopt a similar plan.

Livestock provide one of the main sources of income to the farmer. However, it should be recognized that in many cases, a large amount of our annual field crop production is marketed through livestock instead of being sold for cash. Moreover, livestock are able to handle the many acres of grass and pasture which are not taken into

account in estimates of field crop production.

It is a fact that livestock are the converter which turn grain, forage, etc., into vital food for humans such as meat, milk and eggs. With operating expenses on the farm certainly not diminishing, livestock can be looked to as a steady source of cash income during the year.

Farm Forum in India

By Murray Thomson
Society of Friends in India

The February sun was dropping behind the plains of Rajasthan when we drove out to the village of Makmilpur, 12 miles north of Delhi. I had been told that India's villages were taking to Farm Forum—the rural adult education programme active in Canada for many years—but I wanted to see for myself. My companion was A. S. Sharma, a programme organizer, and he told me proudly, a son of the soil himself. We got to the village just before 7 p.m., the beginning of the weekly broadcast beamed to thousands of India's more advanced farmers. We stopped at a village building used as a community centre, in which a battery-run radio had been installed. About 40 people were sitting, cross-legged, on a blue carpet which was spread upon the packed earth courtyard in front of the house. Indian film music was coming from the loud-speaker, which was placed on a table beside a smoking kerosene lamp. A blackboard proclaimed in Hindi that this was Makmilpur's Social Education Centre, and that the topic of tonight's broadcast was "Summer Vegetables".

It was a setting far removed from the sub-zero nights of rural Saskatchewan, where neighborhood groups sit before their radios in cozy parlours, oblivious of the howling blizzards outside. Here, in Makmilpur, the even air was warm and still, and a clear moon shone on the turbaned, dhoti-wrapped figures, who waited barefoot and silent, for the broadcast to begin. There were no women here, and the sprinkling of boys with their fathers was the only evidence of its being a family affair.

On the stroke of seven, a technical expert from All India Radio turned up the radio's volume by reaching through the bars of the front window, and Farm Forum was on the air! For fifteen minutes a horticulturist and another agricultural expert talked tomatoes, lady's fingers and watermelons in the Hindi dialect peculiar to the district. Then the broadcast came alive when a farmer from a nearby village was interviewed by the announcer. "Why are you farmers raising vegetables now instead of grain?" he asked. "Because it brings in the money all year round. Now we can build pucca houses instead of Kucha (inferior) ones," he answered. Then he voiced a complaint which brought a laugh from the men sitting on the blue carpet; "Why don't the wealthy men of Delhi share more of their money with us, in exchange for our vegetables?"

The last ten minutes were the part of the programme which gives Farm Forum—in India or Canada—its unique flavour: the reports and questions from the forums themselves. A farmer from a nearby village forum had written to ask: "How can we prevent the stormy winds of spring from knocking over our wheat?" The announcer, who had put the question earlier to farm experts, suggested that less irrigation water be used so that the wheat roots could maintain their strength during the windy season. He also gave the names of better wheat varieties with firmer roots.

And so the questions and answers came thick and fast: "How do we keep pests from attacking the mango trees? What's the best variety of sugar cane for the soil of this area? What shall we do about flooding? Can elephant grass be used for green fodder? Can sugar cane top be used for feeding animals?"

There was no time to answer all the questions. At 7:30 p.m. the programme left the air, and someone turned off the radio. The headman of the village started the discussion by declaring the surrounding land to be too low-lying for growing vegetables. "Too great a danger from floods," he said. The secretary of the group was sitting less than three feet away, trying to read what he had written during the broadcast by the kerosene lamp. Several of the men were huddled behind these two, listening intently. The remainder merely sat passively and, apparently, without much interest.

The discussion lasted only fifteen minutes, but it was a discussion as spirited as many of those in Ross Valley, Saskatchewan, or Simcoe County, Ontario. The vocal members of the group asked the governments of Delhi and the Punjab to help them share the cost of better drainage so their soil would be good for vegetables. They remained the experts of the air that the fertilizer recommended by them would enrich their soil, but might prove to be too salty in the long run. They also felt that the quantity of vegetable seeds per acre should be higher than the number suggested by the authorities. They wrote down what they had said and sent it, direct by mail, to the Delhi office for Farm Forum.

Not many took part in the discussion, and the visiting "development men" took their full share of the available time. But the farmers of Makmilpur were speaking for themselves, and for their village this night. I was told there were 26 other forum groups listening to this same broadcast in the Delhi area, and hundreds more in Bengal to the East, Maharashtra to the West, and Mysore in the South.

DISTRICT SIX 1961 CONVENTION

The thirteenth annual district convention was held at St. Michael on Tuesday, July 4th, 1961 with attendance as follows: 14 officials, 11 F.U.A. delegates, 8 F.W.U.A. delegates, 22 Juniors and 23 visitors.

Very keen interest was shown by the delegates and even though the attendance was lower than in former years the convention proved very successful and quite a number important resolutions were dealt with and passed.

The staff and all the members of the F.U. & C.D.A. Youth Camp from Elk Island Park were present at the convention and a report of the camp activities was given by one of the camp members, Miss Donna Cropley.

Important and interesting addresses were given by the F.U.A. President, F.W.U.A. President and a representative of the Junior F.U.A. section.

The convention concluded in the evening and a vote of thanks was extended to the ladies of the St. Michael Community Centre for the fine catering provided.

The officials of District 6, F.U.A. for the following years is as follows:

District Director, C. Stimpfle, Egremont; Alternate District Director, S. A. Sanford, Vegreville; F.W.U.A. Director Mrs. L. Carleton, Bon Accord; Alternate F.W.U.A. Director, Mrs. H. Scraba, Andrew; Junior F.U.A. Director, Alan Bevington, Gibbons; Alternate Junior F.U.A. Director, Miss D. Cropley, Gibbons.

Sub-District Directors:—

District 1, Norman Flach, Opal; District 2, R. G. Radway, Bremner; District 3, Wm. Zaseybida, Vegreville; District 4, M. Zacharuk, Vegreville, District 5, H. Hennig, Andrew.

There are about 500,000 villages in India. Not many of the villagers can read newspapers, or agricultural pamphlets and periodicals. But all of them listen to a radio discussion, in their own language and by their own people. And the Indian farmer, like his Canadian counterpart, know his business. Give him the chance to listen, and talk, give him encouragement, and he responds as readily and with as much conviction. The farmers of Makmilpur will meet again the following Tuesday, under the same moon. It will be hard to hear the broadcast on "Sugar Cane" because of the noise of the machine grinding wheat-flour across the road. But the broadcast will be heard, and the farmers will be ready to respond.

F.U. & C.D.A. Youth Camp Proves Successful

"This is a pioneer camp, but it has been so successful that the campers hope the idea will spread to other districts in Alberta," stated Donna Cropley, President of the Students' Council at the Youth Camp sponsored by the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, June 30-July 6. Held at Camp Agape in Elk Island National Park, 30 miles northeast of Edmonton, the "pilot project" attracted 41 young people of ages 16 to 20.

Miss Cropley made her comments in a report to the District 6 Annual

Meeting of the Farmers' Union of Alberta at St. Michael on July 4th. All campers attended the meeting, since F.U.A. District 6 was the local sponsor of the youth camp.

A Co-op Canteen was organized to provide drinks and candy. But equally important, it provided experience for the campers in running their own business, complete with charter, board of directors and purchases recorded by membership numbers. H. W. Webber, Supervisor of the Provincial Govern-

ment's Co-operative Activities Branch, assisted in setting up the canteen.

Campers studied various topics related to co-operative, farm organizations and citizenship. Resource personnel included A. J. Cormier, Senior Liaison Officer of the Department of Citizenship; E. Nelson, President of the F.U.A.; J. A. Fehr, Western Co-operative College; Mrs. Dowhaniuk, Acting Director of F.U. & C.D.A.; Fred Lockhart, Public Relations Director of A.C.W.A.; and Duncan Campbell, University Extension Department.

Swimming, boat races, ball games and horse shoe tournament organized by sports director Alex Chechina provided a busy and energetic recreation schedule.

F.U.A. District 6 officials taking a prominent part at the camp were District Director T. Chudyk, Junior Director Bernard Blom and Women's Vice-President Mrs. L. Scraba.

"Camp Father and Mother" were W. J. Harper, F.U.A. Farm Radio Commentator, and Mrs. Harper. Other staff members were Col. E. Cormack of the University of Alberta Extension Department and F. L. Lockhart of Alberta Co-op Wholesale.

Members of the Students' Council were Donna Cropley, Gibbons; Marilyn Lockhart, Edmonton; Mildred Matviw, Vegreville and Doreen Nelson, Brightview.

Members of the Sports Committee were Stan Ruzicka, Vermilion; Chairman Bernie Payne, Vegreville; Ernie Versholuk, Egremont and Peter Wandzilak, Vegreville.

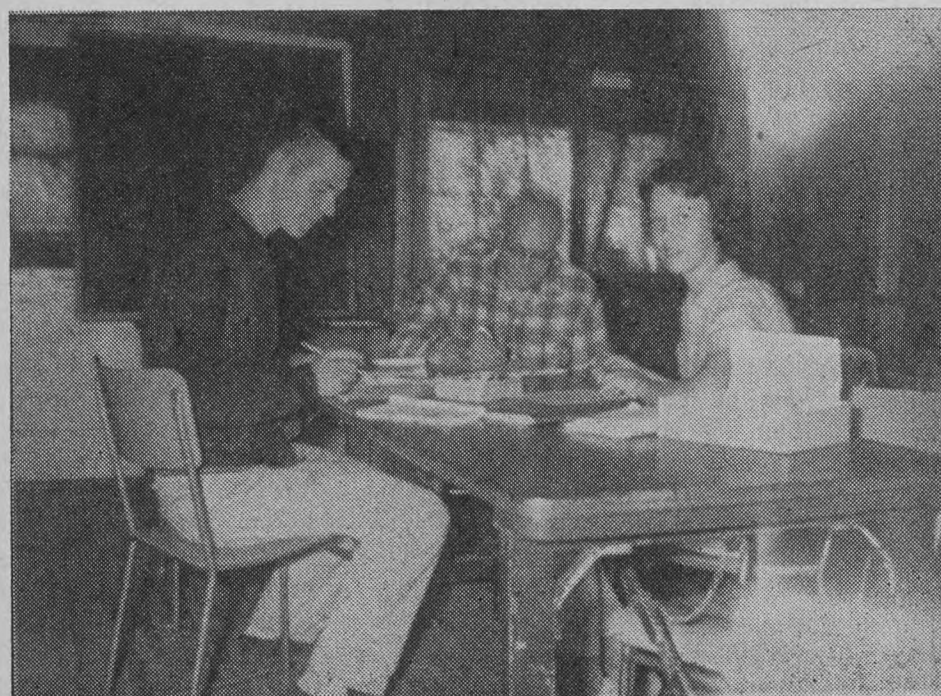
Directors of the Co-op Canteen were Bob Doige, Lamont, President; Donna Wearmouth, Gibbons, Secretary; Ken Dowhaniuk, Bon Accord; Bob Toane, Gibbons; Julien Topolinski, Mundare. Manager was Gladys Yakoweshen, Andrew.

Organizations which sponsored students included local co-operative associations, F.U.A. locals, Farm Women's Union of Alberta, local credit unions, Alberta Co-op Wholesale, Alberta Livestock Co-op, Alberta Wheat Pool, Co-op Life, U.F.A. Co-op, United Grain Growers and the Gibbons Lions Club.

Have you heard of the new deodorant called "vanish". After you rub it on you disappear, and no one can figure out where the smell is coming from.



Joe-boys: Gail Fitzlaff of Ardrossan; Peggy Snyder, Legal and Donna Alton, Fort Saskatchewan, do a necessary chore at Camp Agape.



Robert Toane and Donna Wearmouth of Gibbons, assisted by Mr. Harold Webber, Supervisor of Co-op Activities in figuring out the saving from the Co-op Canteen.

F.W.U.A. President Reports

By Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

In a recent article entitled "Hang unto your Birthright" some interesting data on agriculture was elaborated on.

It urged young people if they were farm reared not to "sell your birthright for a mess of pottage". And you will be doing just that if you forsake agriculture. So enroll in your College of Agriculture, pick the field work that suits you and make maximum use of your natural talents. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has predicted by 1975 only 5% of the population will be actively farming. This doesn't mean that proportionately fewer people will be employed in farm related fields. Quite the reverse is true. The pipelines become longer and more people become involved in the process which starts with the farm and ends with consumer goods. It becomes even more important to know how to farm well and more folks will be involved in the process as agriculture becomes more complicated.

When a farmer supervises 1,000 acres of land, the plant scientist becomes more important than ever. When a farmer runs 1,000 head of cattle, the veterinarian becomes an important cog in the farm production machine. He can't farm "by guess and by golly".

Of the 65 million people employed in the U.S.A., 27 million work somewhere in Agriculture. About seven million produce for and service farmers; eleven million process and distribute farm products and a half million scientists directly or indirectly serve agriculture. So about 40% of all jobs are in agriculture. I would think the figures would be proportionate for Canada.

Census figures indicate the man with the higher education is rewarded with higher income on the average. A recent survey shows that as a college graduate you can expect to earn \$72,000 more in a lifetime than the average high school graduate.

What are the major fields of opportunity in agricultural careers? They might be divided into the following five major classes:

1. Agri-Business—this is by far the biggest field and has been growing by leaps and bounds. It includes such things as food processing, grain and seed business management, feed, fertilizer and pesticide industries, dairy, poultry meat packing, banking, credit and insurance, management of co-oper-

atives, transportation and farm utilities, and a host of other.

2. Agricultural Research—In this field lies the answer to the fact that American workers can buy more food and fiber with an hour's labour than workers any place else in the world. Both experiment stations and private groups are on the constant lookout for alert young people to enter this field. New products are developed, new methods determined, new uses and methods studied.

3. Agricultural Education and Conservation—Here are some of the most rewarding lines of work, for it involves working with young people and with the land. Many times, working in such fields as teaching vocational agriculture or serving as a D.A. will be a stepping stone to even greater opportunities. College teaching and governmental work come in this field.

4. Agricultural Communication—From this training they own or manage magazines, newspapers or other media of communications. Professions included here are bulletin and house—organ editing, radio and television, photography, market reporting, advertising, exhibits and training.

5. Agricultural Services—Here are a host of jobs in federal, provincial and local inspection and regulation of such things as food, feed, seed, fertilizer

and chemicals. Then there are quality control and grading technicians, consultants and statisticians and foreign agricultural service.

Each of the subjects in these main divisions can be split into many job opportunities which cross over into other fields. Take veterinary science for example. The common calling for a vet is in farm practice and some specialize in a city practice of pets. Some vets set up clinics where they employ other on an annual or percentage basis.

The veterinary profession also extends into research. There is a great need for inspection, regulatory and disease-control work of provincial and federal governments. They also operate at the college level in the teaching profession and some serve as extension disease-control specialists.

This is the big picture of opportunities in Agriculture. Our young people would be well advised to enquire about courses at our schools of agriculture, since it is planned to try out the trimester system beginning the first of September, and with an improved outline of courses.

* * *

Prof. J. C. Gilson, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba, has set out a formula whereby purchasers may calculate the rate of interest they are paying. An example—

1. Problem:

You trade a tractor for a new one and the difference is \$960.00. Your old tractor is the down payment. You sign a 12-month note to a finance company with monthly payments of \$89.51. How much will you be paying for the use of the money?

2. Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total of finance charges}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ of original loan}} \times \frac{\text{No. of payments}}{\text{No. of years}} + \frac{1}{\text{No. of Payments}} + \frac{1}{\text{rate of interest}} = \text{actual}$$

3. SOLUTION:

- (a) $\$89.51 \times 12 = \$1,074.12$ (the total to be paid).
- (b) $\$1,074.12 - 960.00$ (the principal) = $\$114.12$ the finance charges.
- (c) Half the original loan = $\$480.00$.
- (d) There are 12 payments and the contract runs for one year.
- (e) Substituting figures in the formula above:

$$\frac{114.12}{480.00} \times \frac{12}{1} \times \frac{1}{13} = \frac{\$1,369.44}{\$6,240.00} = 21.95\%$$

Figures recently given show that women are the largest users of finance companies. Before you make your next purchase, do some figuring and find out what rate of interest you pay through the finance company. Then take a look at the Credit Union in your area and also check the interest rate at your bank.

On May 23, 1961 a Bill called the Finance Charge Disclosure Bill came up in the Senate for second reading and was defeated. The purpose of the Bill was to require that every person on

the business of extending credit disclose, in writing, to the consumer of such credit the total cost thereof, expressed both as a lump sum and in terms of simple annual interest. This would give the consumer of credit the same information, in the same terms as the wholesaler or retailer of credit demands for himself when he borrows money.

Twenty-four Liberals and 2 Progressive Conservatives supported the Bill, while 21 Liberals and 14 Conservatives opposed it.

CUBA

By Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

At our last annual convention, Cuba was named as our country of study for 1961.

Canada has had official ties with Cuba for a fairly long time. Cuba opened its first Consulate in Canada in 1903, at Yarmouth, N.S. and Canada opened a trade office in Cuba six years later. The two countries have maintained normal trade relations since that time and Cuba has become a traditional market for fish and potatoes.

Diplomatic relations were established in 1945 and Canada continues to behave towards the Republic of Cuba in a manner consistent with the accepted rules of intercourse between states.

During the past year a tense situation has developed in Cuba as a result of rapid and fundamental changes in domestic and foreign policies, and by the establishment of new methods with Eastern European Countries and Mainland China.

On December 12, 1960, Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced that the Canadian Government would keep a careful watch on the situation and follow policies it considered likely to be constructive. Canada wishes to maintain the kind of relations with Cuba

that are usual with the recognized Government of another country.

The U.S. imposed an embargo on trade with Cuba on October 19, 1960. They explained this action was necessary because of measures taken by the Cuban Government against American citizens and business interests in Cuba. Canada could not justify an embargo measure similar to those taken by the United States.

Canada is not a state trading country and the Canadian Government does not normally direct or control the transaction of Canadian investors and traders. Since it has not been considered appropriate to prohibit the shipment of non-strategic goods of Canadian origin to Cuba, Canadian business men remain free to engage in legitimate commercial activities in that country.

Canada will not allow American made goods to be re-routed through Canada to Cuba.

There are controls on military and strategic material that apply to Canadian trade with Cuba. The Government is also exercising a tight control over the export of goods that may, in certain circumstances, have strategic significance. Individual permits are required for such exports, and permits are issued or refused depending on the relevant circumstances.

Mr. Diefenbaker also stated on December 12, "We respect the views of other nations in their relations with Cuba just as we expect that they respect our views in our relations. I would add that it is our hope that, in so far as mutually beneficial economic relations are maintained or developed, conditions in Cuba may be eased and the general relations of western countries with Cuba may be promoted.

Ian Sclanders, a correspondent in Washington, says a realistic appraisal of Cuba cannot be made with one eye closed. He tells an interesting story of a short wiry black man named Tom, whom he met in the Western Cuban Province of Pinar del Rio. Tom worked in the tobacco fields; he could neither read nor write. He had gone to bed hungry most of his life, in a mud hut with a roof of palm leaves. Under the new reform he was now living in a neat bungalow, with indoor plumbing, resting in a rocking chair on the porch, no less. Beside him was the woman by whom he had nine children. Tom grinned a toothless grin and said, "I'm going to marry her pretty soon, live in a fine house, you got to get married.

This is the year that all Cuban are supposed to learn to read. Teachers are being prepared to go out in all parts of the country to tackle this colossal task.

U.F.A. CO-OP MEMBERS -- REMEMBER TO VOTE!

U.F.A. Co-op is owned and controlled by its farmer members throughout Alberta.

Delegates are elected by members by secret ballot.

Delegates for each district elect the Director for that district.

These elected representatives determine policy of U.F.A. Co-op in the best interests of the farmer members.

This year elections will be held in the odd numbered sub-districts if more than one nomination is received.

U.F.A. CO-OP LTD.	
BALLOT FOR ELECTION OF DELEGATE—SUB-DISTRICT XXX	
Names of Candidates	Mark order of preference here
BILL SMITH	2
TOM BROWN	1

If there is an election in your U.F.A. Co-op sub-district — REMEMBER TO VOTE.



GEORGE DOUPE

Junior F.U.A. President's Report

By Geo. Doupe

June 19th, 1961, is a day that I will remember for a good many years, because this was the day that I became Junior F.U.A. President. Even now, I still find it hard to put into words my feelings about being president of an organization that has the size, stature and scope that the Junior F.U.A. has. Perhaps I can best sum up my feelings by saying that I feel humble and honored. Humble because of the responsibilities and honored to belong to the Junior F.U.A.

The comment was made shortly after the Junior Convention that the man I am following, Alex McCalla, has left a very large pair of shoes to fill. I agree with this whole-heartedly. In fact I am not going to try to fill his shoes or match his foot steps. My only aspiration is to follow the path that Alex has outlined during the last two years.

This path as I see it, contains the following points:

1. To have a broad program that will allow each local to exercise their imagination and initiative in planning their program.
2. To encourage the use of committees on the local level to provide maximum participation of all Junior F.U.A. members.
3. That the projects the Junior F.U.A. will encourage and assist in are

the citizenship and leadership training of Junior F.U.A. members.

4. That the F.U.A. is an organization, of and for, the family farm, and as such each member of each family should be made aware of the purpose of the F.U.A. and their importance to the Farmers Union of Alberta.

I believe that the above points are a guide that will make the Junior F.U.A. and the F.U.A. a better organization in the years to come.

There is one problem that has continually faced the Junior F.U.A. over the years and this is the lack of contacts that the Junior directors have in their own districts. I feel that the best way to overcome this and also to let more people know what the Junior F.U.A. is doing is for each F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. Local to set up a committee on Junior activities. The duties of this committee would be to acquaint themselves with the Junior F.U.A. program and to find out how many people of Junior F.U.A. age would be interested in forming a local. This is what any Junior director would like to know. It would be the duty of the Junior director to inform the members of these committees of the Junior F.U.A. program and to visit them periodically to bring them up-to-date and to find out what possibilities there were of forming a Junior local.

I believe that these committees would make themselves felt in many ways. To give you an idea how effective these committees could be, I think there would be forty debating teams instead of eight as there were last year. I also feel there would be sixty entries in the queen contest instead of fourteen as there were this year.

I feel quite strongly that this idea is workable. Will your local give a try?

In the year ahead I would like to use this column as a sounding board for the ideas that I have and the ideas that are being discussed by the Junior Board. So I would appreciate any comments that anyone has.

I would like to say in closing that I am looking forward to the coming year with a great deal of interest. I feel that the time has come for the Junior F.U.A. to take some giant steps forward and I feel that the Junior F.U.A. has the calibre of people to take these steps.

First Aid Course at Farm Young People's Week

A feature of the 43rd Annual Farm Young People's Week, held on the University Campus in Edmonton, was an optional course in First Aid conducted by the St. John Ambulance Association.

Some thirty young men and women elected to make this subject their special study, giving up a large part of their free time in the evenings as well as attending days classes, in order to cover the complete course during the week. Examination by the St. John Ambulance team of doctors and specialists culminated this intensive work. The following have been granted their Certificates by the Association:

Glen Aldred, Crossfield; Dianna Anderson, Balzac; Leonard Babin, Mundare; Gael Bonertz, Pincher Creek; Helen Berglin, Millet; Lester Clarke, Didsbury; Brenda Clayton, Calgary; Lloyd Cowling, High River; Bryan Dowell, Trochu; Doreen Frank, Fairview; Albert Gora, Richmond Park; John Hoppins, Huxley; George Kanderka, Grainger; Jean Kvill, Marwayne; Delbert Lawrence, Fort Saskatchewan; Ken Litle, Fort Macleod; Josephine McInenly, Arrowwood; Tony Nichols, Castor; Janis Nicholson, Vegreville; Richard Payne, Botha; Ronald Sandberg, Nanton; Ralph Smith, Fort Saskatchewan; George Stewart, Ponoka; Mrs. Norma Templar, Rose Lynn; William Thiessen, Bluffton; Grant Whitson, Fort Saskatchewan; Jack Winnicky, Falher; Cliff Wulff, Swalwell.

Farm Young People's Week is the oldest of the University of Alberta Extension Short Courses. The Farmers' Union and all the major farm organizations and Co-operatives in Alberta join in making it effective and memorable. Several of the sixteen to twenty-five-year-olds in attendance are sons or daughter of those whose first trip to the City of Edmonton was to attend this course.

Donations to the Junior F.U.A. Camp at Gold Eye Lake were received from Grand Meadows F.W.U.A. Local No. 905 — \$50.00 and Westlock F.W.U.A. Local No. 308 — \$50.00. If donations continue to come in like this it won't take too long for the Juniors to reach their objective of \$50,000. This worthwhile project deserves all the support it can get. When completed this camp will benefit all the citizens of Alberta.

Application of the Students' Assistance Act

J. R. Stan Hambly, Superintendent

A number of questions are asked from time to time by students and parents about the operation of the Students Assistance Act. For the benefit of those interested, a few pertinent facts relative to this important Act are outlined below. In general, the Students Assistance Act is regulated by the Students Assistance Board with Mr. E. T. Nepstad, Department of Education, Edmonton, as its chairman. This is a good name to remember, as correspondence, applications and questions relating to the Act and its operation should be directed to him. For the next fiscal year, the Legislature of the Province of Alberta has appropriated approximately one million dollars for scholarships, grants, bursaries and prizes to be awarded to students attending the university and its affiliated junior colleges, to vocational and high school students, to nurses-in-training, and to students at the Banff School of Fine Arts. There is, also, considerable assistance available by way of loans. It should be emphasized at this time that no assistance is given unless asked for.

To assist the chairman of the Students Assistance Board, a number of committees have been set up for the purpose of recommending assistance to students who apply. These committees are: Matriculation Selection Committee, University Selection Committee, Teacher Education Selection Committee, High School Selection Committee, Vocational Selection Committee, and the Banff School of Fine Arts Selection Committee.

By-and-large, the following terms apply: (1) No assistance is awarded any student until he has been duly registered and begun his course. (2) Fees and other accounts payable by a student to the institution shall be the first charge upon any assistance awarded him. (3) A condition of receipt of assistance to a student who withdraws from a course is an undertaking to repay such portion of the assistance as the Board may from time to time determine. (4) No student shall be awarded loans the principal sum of which shall exceed \$1,500 at any one time.

Students Entering University for the First Time—Assistance shall be given only in case of need and shall be related also to academic attainment. A student may be awarded a grant in accordance with the following table:

Minimum average on matriculation

of 60 the maximum grant \$100; average 65, maximum grant \$200; average 70, maximum grant \$300; and, average 75, maximum grant \$450. A student may be awarded a loan in an amount not to exceed \$400.

Undergraduate and Graduate Students in University—In general, the grants and loans available are provided on much the same basis as above. A number of scholarships are provided for students who are in need of assistance and whose average exceeds the marks indicated above. Details with respect to these scholarships may be secured from your superintendent or directly from the chairman of the Students Assistance Board.

Teacher Education—Assistance in lesser or greater amounts is available to students who register in the Junior E, Standard E, and Standard S teaching programs. Each student in the above programs is eligible to receive a tuition grant comprising the instruction fee charged by the university or college. In addition to the tuition grant, each student may also receive further assistance by way of a grant or loan from the Students Assistance Board. In return for the tuition grant the student must undertake to render one year of teaching service for each tuition grant received. Some assistance is also provided for those students in the third and fourth years of Bachelor of Education program, as well as to those students who have a recognized degree and who wish to enrol in the teacher-training program.

Aside from the above, students may apply to the secretary-Treasurer of the nearest school division for bursary assistance. The Divisional Board offers each year a total of 15 bursaries in the amount of \$200 for the Jr. E, the Stan. E, or the Stan. S programs. In return for the first \$200 bursary, the student contracts to return and teach in the division for two years; for the second \$200 bursary, the student contracts to return and teach for a third term in the Division. Special bursaries are offered to students who have a recognized degree and wish to enter the teacher-training program.

High School Students—For those high school students in need of assistance and who are enrolled in a publicly supported Alberta High school, the following assistance is available under the following conditions: The student must be enrolled in a program of not fewer than 25 high school credits. The application for assistance must be made jointly by the student's parents or guardian,

and by his school principal. The student must be diligent in his studies and must have a satisfactory school record. No student may receive assistance if the school which the student would normally be expected to attend offers a high school program. The assistance varies from \$50 to \$200, the amount paid to be at the discretion of the Students Assistance Board.

Student Nurses—Student nurses enrolled in schools of nursing approved by the University of Alberta may be paid grants according to need, but not in excess of \$100 in any one year of the course.

Students In Vocational Schools—Assistance is also available for students enrolled in a Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, or other technical or trade schools operated by the Department of Education, excepting apprentices registered under The Apprenticeship Act. Loans not to exceed \$750 in any one school year may be granted on the basis of need. At the end of the school year grants dependent upon achievement may be made by-way-of remission of portion of the loan according to a formula set out in the Act, e.g.: a student in the top quarter of the class in which he is enrolled may secure a remission of the loan amounting to 75% of the loan, or \$300, whichever is the lesser.

Students Enrolled In An Alberta School Of Agriculture—Loans may be secured by students in an amount not to exceed \$300 in any school year. Grants by-way-of remission of loans are again dependent upon the standing in class much as described above. A maximum of sixteen prizes in the sum of \$50 each to be awarded at the conclusion of each year's work may be made in accordance with a prescribed formula.

Students at the Banff School of Fine Arts—Awards not to exceed \$200 in any one year shall be made to students enrolled in Theatre, Ballet, Art, Singing, Piano, String, Choral and Oral French. Not more than six awards shall be made in any one division or subject listed above. The amount of any award shall be determined in part by financial need, in part by his past achievement, and in part by his promise of success in the subject in which he is enrolled.

The Hazel Bluff F.W.U.A. Local No. 305 (Westlock) has a policy whereby two of their members visit their local Senior Citizens Home once a month and take treats of one kind or another. It is good for our Senior Citizen to know that they are not forgotten nor considered a nuisance. Thank-you, ladies..

FEDERAL & PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION TO BENEFIT FARMERS

By Mrs. Louise Johnson

The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (A.R.D.A.) passed by the Federal Government in December 1960 could be one of the most important Acts to farm people passed during the 1960-61 session of parliament. The aim is to assist the 21% of Canadian Farms who have an annual production of less than \$1,200.

This Act is based upon the American Rural Development Act which since 1955 has become widely accepted as a major national approach to helping rural people and has met with considerable success in a number of rural areas of the United States.

A.R.D.A. provides legislation which will enable the Federal and Provincial governments to develop:

- (a) Alternate uses for marginal land.
- (b) Income and employment opportunities for rural areas.
- (c) Conservation of water and soil resources.

Information is being collected and land use maps are being prepared which will suggest alternative uses for the type of soil in the various areas. Assistance will be given to the low income farmer. One form of assistance may be through the Farm Credit Corporation aiming to help the farmer develop a farm program which will be economically sound, enabling him to pay back his loan and to increase his income, thus building up an economic unit. It is to be hoped that changes will soon be made in the regulations to allow grazing lease lands to be considered as an asset of the farmer applying for a loan, thus enabling greater use of credit by the cattle farmers and ranchers particularly in the special areas of Alberta.

To develop rural income and employment opportunities rapidly it will be necessary to make a survey of an area, and through organized effort on the part of businessmen, farmers and the whole community, develop a plan which will build local industry and build up a district. Provincial rural development programs should be developed.

A.R.D.A. provides for water conservation projects to be extended to all parts of Canada and could, properly developed, become a great asset. P.F.R.A. has been a benefit to many but it is not on a large enough scale. This year may prove to be one of the worst drought years the prairie provinces have seen. The P.F.R.A. dam south

east of Hanna hold water on the Berry Creek. This year it is sufficient for the ranchers in the area to irrigate their allotted 50 acres and obtain winter feed for their cattle. However, there was little snow and no spring run-off. If we have similar conditions another year they won't be able to irrigate. The P.F.R.A. dams and dug-outs are going dry and prairie town in Eastern Alberta and Saskatchewan are seriously concerned about their water supply.

It is to be hoped that through A.R.D.A., the Red Deer Diversion scheme may become a reality. This scheme, advanced by Wm. Pearce about sixty years ago, would divert water from the Clearwater River into the Red Deer River and by a system of dams using Sullivan Lake as a reservoir, provide water for stock watering, town water supply and some irrigated feed plots in East Central Alberta and on into Saskatchewan.

The Federal and Provincial governments have taken prompt action to provide assistance to the cattle producers in the drought-stricken areas by assuming part of hauling costs of bringing in grain and fodder. Assistance is limited to bona fide farmers and ranchers (not feed lots) at 75% of rail freight or licensed highway transport or 4 cent per ton mile one way by a farm truck for mileage over 25 miles. Maximum assistance per individual farmer will be feed grain 25 tons, fodder 100 tons, up to \$12. per ton mile.

One of the very important forms of assistance to rural Alberta people if we are foresighted enough to act quickly, is the Federal Government's offer to provide large grants for Technical and Vocational Schools established before March 31, 1963. Such education is going to be essential to many of the rural young people who will find their place in the rapidly developing industries. It will also assist many of the low income farmers to obtain adequate training to better their position. It will also require vision, planning and plenty of effort at the local level. It will be well if we as farm people would consider the possibilities carefully and be ready to make progress wisely.

If A.R.D.A. is to achieve its purpose it will mean adequate planning at the national and provincial level.

Several rural Alberta centres are now planning to provide technical and voca-



MARILYN LOCKHART

The Student's Viewpoint

By Marilyn Lockhart

Between June 30th and July 6th I spent an interesting and educational week at the F.U. & C.D.A. Youth Camp along with 40 other young people. I could not possibly mention everything that impressed me. I would, however, like to thank all those who made it possible for me to attend and enjoy myself thoroughly. I hope that in the future all teenagers will be given and will accept the opportunity to attend similar camps. I strongly recommend that this type of training be continued and spread to all the Districts of Alberta.

I would like to tell you about the Co-op Canteen that we set up. We called a "general meeting", elected a temporary chairman and secretary and, following democratic procedures, set up our canteen. At the end of the week we dissolved our organization in a businesslike manner, and paid a 26% dividend. This in my estimation, was a most valuable experience, for what better way of learning co-operative principles than applying them?

To the supervisors and lecturers I offer a bouquet for their excellent work and interesting instruction. To our sports director, too, we owe a vote of thanks for his guidance, supervision, and organization.

My only recommendation is that the Co-op Canteen definitely be continued, and the idea definitely spread.

tional education. If we act rapidly enough to develop an adequate number of technical and vocational schools in Alberta, federal assistance will be greater.

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In Medical Journal:

M. D. TERMS CIGARETTE-LUNG CANCER LINK "INESCAPABLE"

By Leonard Bertin

Science Editor in the Toronto Daily Star

MONTREAL—The most devastating attack ever to be made on cigarette smoking as a cause of lung cancer is contained in a special review article of the Canadian Medical Association.

The relationship between lung cancer and cigarette smoking is now inescapable, writes Dr. Norman C. Delarue, of the Toronto General Hospital, one of North America's leading thoracic surgeons.

In a blast levelled at doctors he says the medical profession must no longer fail in its responsibility to present the facts to the public—without all the contradictory claims that have previously been made and that place blame on other causes.

DOWN TO BUTT

In a 24-column review of all that is known of the nature and causes of lung cancer, Dr. Delarue warns particularly of the dangers of smoking cigarettes until only a tiny butt is left. he says this is the main reason why

the incidence of lung cancer in post-war years was so much higher in Britain than in Canada or the United States.

Citing evidence that the risk of lung cancer for smokers is nine times greater than that for non-smokers — and 60 times greater if they smoke two packs a day—he says the risk for those who smoke only 25 cigarettes a day is around 166 per 100,000.

For those who have given up the habit within the past 10 years the rate falls to 59 and for those who gave it up more than 10 years ago it dropped to only 33.

Dismissing some attacks that have been made on lung cancer statistics by tobacco companies Dr. Delarue says there is no longer any question that the apparent increase of incidence of lung cancer is a real one.

The facts, he says, have led the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart Institute, the American Cancer Society and the American Heart Association to arrive at the conclusion

the sum total of scientific evidence establishes beyond any reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking is a causative factor in the rapid incidence of human empidermoid cancer of lung.

The British Medical Research Council has agreed that cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung cancer and the National Cancer Institute of Canada has concluded that smokers "have greater risk of dying of lung cancer and the risk increases with the amount smoked."

Dr. Delarue says he accepts these conclusions and gives the following advice to smokers:

Cigarette smoking should be discouraged;

The facts should be underlined that it is never too late to stop;

If people must smoke cigarettes, then they should use filter tips and discard the cigarette when it is still only half smoked.

Smoking doesn't just cause lung cancer, he emphasizes, with all the experience of a surgeon who spends most of his working day examining people who come to him with worries about their chests. It also leads to chronic bronchitis, wheezing cough, shortness of breath and many other distressing ailments.

Report on Farm Women's Week July 4th - 6th Vermilion School of Agriculture & Home Economics

By F. R. Hallum

(F.W.U.A. Director District 8)

The beautiful setting of the School of Agriculture at Vermilion was the scene of a very busy three days for thirty farm women from North-Central part of Alberta. The first Farm Womens' Week was held at Vermilion 31 years ago.

Everything is done for the comfort of the ladies. The comfortable rooms and the beautiful meals were a pleasure indeed. The course was under the very capable management of Miss Pat Mascalluk, Department of Agriculture, Home Economics Extension Service, Home Economist at Large.

Mrs. L. Johnson, Sewing Instructor, V.S.A., conducted two very interesting classes. "Prepare Before You Sew" and "Make Your Own Slip Covers".

These two courses covered just what the names indicate. Mrs. Johnson very ably carried the ladies through step by step and I am sure the ladies gleaned much from her. Mrs. Nancy Zavediuk, Clothing Specialist, Department of Agriculture ably instructed two courses, "Need New Drapes" and "The New Fabrics and Finishes". I am sure the ladies learned many new ideas from these two capable specialists.

Dr. A. B. King, M.D., Vermilion, gave a very informative talk to the ladies. He chose to speak on the "Five Most Important Glands in a Woman's Body and Their Function". Dr. King in his choice of language made the ladies feel they would be able to understand their own problems a little better.

Mr. Wm. Dent, D.A. from Two Hills, spoke to the ladies on "Use of Credit" and "Steps to Security". Mr. Dent explained to the class that there was two types of credit they might need. Production credit and consumption credit. Production credit might be used to purchase fertilizer. Consumer credit might be used to buy a new car. He said to borrow only the amount you needed and for only the length of time it would be needed for. Mr. Dent used a chart to explain to the class. He explained in "Steps to Security" to establish insurance coverage and liquid emergency coverage.

Mrs. E. Durie, District Home Economist, Two Hills, gave a very interesting and informative demonstration on "Quick Trick for Everyday Meals". Mrs. Durie began her demonstration

with a recipe for a master mix and show the class many of its uses.

One of the most informative classes of the week was conducted by Mr. Wm. L. Warke, Deputy Commissioner, Edmonton, St. John Ambulance. Mr. Warke instructed the class in the Holger-Nielsen Method of Artificial Respiration. Part of the class acted as victims and part as the rescuers. Mr. Warke also demonstrated mouth to mouth respiration with the assistance of his daughter.

Miss E. Ordway, Head Consumer Relations, Foods and Drugs Directorate, Ottawa chose as the name of her address "A Look at Food and Drugs" and "The Consumer". Miss Ordway had a wealth of information on this topic. I am sure the class felt that this Directorate was doing a commendable job under capable leadership.

To enlighten the class on some of the things they should do with their lives, Mrs. N. Hewitt, Barrister & Solicitor of Edmonton chose as her topic "If Women Only Knew".

Mrs. Hewitt explained the folly of women not having a WILL themselves, and the very great need for their husband to having a proper will. She gave many sad examples of people not having their business in proper order.

Mr. Fred Newcombe who has just returned from F.A.O. assignment in Burma, was the Banquet Speaker. Mr. Newcombe showed a number of beautiful slides and explained them as he went along.

I feel sure that this class will long remember the staff at the V.S.A. and their many kindnesses to them.

F.U.A. District 2 Annual Convention

The Annual Convention of District Two of the Farmer's Union of Alberta was held in Peace River on June 23, 1961, with sixty-five members representing twenty-three locals in attendance, with six registered visitors. Mr. Howard Hibbard, of Nampa, was chairman, with Mr. B. Pearce of Whitelaw as assistant chairman.

Following the presentation of the Financial Report, reports were heard from the directors of the seven sub-districts; in all, these reports showed

a reasonably active year, and in his report the F.U.A. Director, Mr. Hibbard indicated that membership is up for this year with a total membership of 3,092 in District Two. The District Board report was given by Mr. E. F. Montgomery, and reports were heard from the Director of the F.W.U.A., Mrs. Ruth Wilson and from the Alternate Director, F.W.U.A. Bea Chapman. All District Board Officials were returned by acclamation. Fraternal greetings were extended to the F.U.A. by Mr. Gordon Campbell of the Alberta Wheat Pool, and Mr. George Parsons, of the United Grain Growers.

Unanimous support was received from the convention to a resolution favoring the continuation of the Canadian Wheat Board. Other resolutions carried at the Convention were that the Farmers' Day holiday be continued to be observed; that the P.F.A. Act be amended to provide for payments of hail damage to be paid on an individual quarter section damaged; that marketing boards be established to handle the marketing of all livestock and livestock products; that the Canadian Government be asked to adopt a policy of premium payments of \$2.00 for lamb carcasses grading "Good or Choice Canadian Lamb"; that Forest Rangers be allowed to use their own discretion with regard to moisture conditions in each area with regard to issuing fire permits; that the convention approve a Young People's Rally to be held in this district this summer; that the government speed the survey on machinery and farm prices; that a thorough investigation be made before aid through welfare agencies is given and that each local in the district raise a specified amount of money for the purpose of erecting a dormitory cabin at Gold Eye Lake Camp. Guest speakers at the convention included Mr. Ed Nelson, Provincial President of the F.U.A., Mrs. F. Sission, First Vice-President of the F.W.U.A. and Mr. Gerald Schuler, First Vice-President of the Junior section of the F.U.A. A guest of the convention was Miss Helen Harrison of New Zealand, who is taking a working holiday across Canada. Miss Harrison is a member of the Women's Group of the Federated Farmers of New Zealand.

Greetings were extended to the convention from the former secretary, Mrs. John Merriott, who was unable to attend. Bea Chapman was commended for her work as Radio Reporter for the F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. in District Two. The convention was closed with the singing of "God Save The Queen".

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The Alberta Hail Insurance Board's insurance rates are lower in most townships than its competitors. Its administration costs are not included in the rate charge as they are fully paid for from the interest earnings on reserve funds.

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Over one million dollars have been paid in Dividends to Farmers. Yearly DIVIDEND PAYMENTS and CASH DISCOUNT Allowances further reduce premium charges.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

The Alberta Hail Insurance Board assures:

1. Coverage to every farmer in every township on every crop.
2. Fair inspection from an efficient adjusting organization.
3. Service from 500 agents located throughout the Province.
4. Annual Dividend payments and Low Premium rates.

**INSURE AND BE SURE OF PROTECTION WITH
LOW PREMIUMS – CASH DIVIDENDS**

AND THE OTHER BENEFITS OF

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ATTENTION, RAPESEED GROWERS!

The advantages of co-operative marketing through the Alberta Wheat Pool have been clearly demonstrated again this year.

Farmers who marketed their 1960 rapeseed through the Alberta Wheat Pool, on a pooling basis, are receiving a total realized price of 3.6 cents a pound.

Delivery records for the province reveal that 90 percent of the last season's rapeseed was marketed when outright purchase prices were below this level.

While it is true that a few farmers may have been able to sell for slightly more, the great majority of rapeseed growers in Alberta will have received less than the Pool's final price.

Any farmer who has planted rapeseed for this season should be aware of these facts. If you have not signed a marketing contract, it will be worth your while to contact your local Alberta Wheat Pool agent.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

LARGE DELIVERIES MEAN GOOD DIVIDENDS

With light crops over much of Alberta this year, Alberta Wheat Pool members are reminded that the efficient operation of their elevator system depends in large measure on the volume of grain they deliver to Pool elevators. The larger handlings, the lower the per bushel operating cost. This is important since the Pool operates on a service-at-cost basis, returning its earnings to members as patronage dividends.

Wheat Pool members are urged to put every possible bushel through their own elevators throughout the new crop season. This is the surest way of maintaining good patronage dividends and low grain handling charges.

Remember, the Wheat Pool is your organization. The more you use Pool elevators, the better they will serve you.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL